

various members of the symposium which itself presents dynamic reading.

This reviewer was impressed that the editors have compressed an amazing amount of authoritative material into this comprehensive volume. It should prove to be a useful resource book for anyone working in a field having to do with mental development and mental retardation.

C. M. BINGER, M.D.

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PATHOLOGY OF LEUKEMIA — George D. Amromin, M.D., F.A.C.P., Chairman, Department of Pathology, City of Hope Medical Center, Duarte, California. Hoebner Medical Division, Harper & Row, Publishers, 49 East 33rd Street, New York, N. Y. (10016), 1968. 460 pages, \$26.50.

This book contains a comprehensive study of leukemia by a pathologist who has had a wide experience in this field. There are authoritative contributions on the electron microscopy of normal and leukemic cells by Dr. Kakefuda, on histochemical enzymology of leukemic cells by Dr. Melnick and of cytogenetics by Dr. Teplitz. As far as this reviewer is aware, this book is unique in its field.

The effects of leukemia on virtually every system of the body are described and emphasis is placed on the modifications of disease produced by modern chemotherapy. In general, the book is clearly written and there are very few printing errors. A few changes such as the Pseudo-Pelger cell and the Rieder cell are illustrated but not explained very clearly. In the electron microscopic sections, some of the methods are a little unusual; for instance, after fixation, tissue is placed in 25% alcohol or acetone and only then into higher concentrations. As far as staining for electron microscopy is concerned, a lead uranyl acetate stain is recommended rather than the more usual uranyl acetate-lead combination.

The illustrations of the light microscopic changes are adequate but not outstanding. The illustrations of electron microscopy are good; those of the histochemical changes are fair.

In view of its uniqueness, this book is highly recommended to pathologists because of its comprehensive coverage of the field and of its complications. The price is rather high, even though the book does not contain any color illustrations.

BORIS H. RUEBNER, M.D.

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AMBULATORY PEDIATRICS—Edited by Morris Green, M.D., Professor and Chairman, Department of Pediatrics, Indiana University School of Medicine; Physician-in-Chief, James Whitcomb Riley Hospital for Children, Indianapolis, Indiana; and Robert J. Haggerty, M.D., Professor and Chairman, Department of Pediatrics, University of Rochester, School of Medicine and Dentistry; Pediatrician-in-Chief, Strong Memorial Hospital, Rochester, New York. W. B. Saunders Company, West Washington Square, Philadelphia, Pa. (19105), 1968. 970 pages, \$22.50.

This important new book, which is concerned with the total problem of keeping the child well, of recognizing and coping with his developmental and behavioral problems, and of aiding the child, along with his family, in adjusting to minor and major health problems outside the hospital environment, is indeed timely, and helps fill a large void in pediatric education.

Doctors Haggerty and Green should be commended in their editing of this book, which reveals their considerable skill and experience in the field of ambulatory pediatrics. They have succeeded in compiling in a most readable and enjoyable manner the thoughts of a large number of authors who have an interest in this important and growing area.

The book is divided into eight major areas for quick

and easy orientation. It covers such diversified areas as the use of the telephone in pediatric practice and appointment systems to the treatment of juvenile rheumatoid arthritis and diabetes mellitus. Virtually all important areas involved in the care of the ambulatory pediatric patient are dealt with in a concise and practical manner.

This text is especially recommended to every pediatric resident, medical student, and also those in general practice who have pediatric patients.

GERALDINE DYER, M.D.

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FUNDAMENTALS OF PSYCHIATRY — Second Edition — Ian Gregory, M.D., Professor and Chairman, Department of Psychiatry, Ohio State University College of Medicine. W. B. Saunders Company, West Washington Square, Philadelphia, Pa. (19105), 1968. 647 pages, \$13.00.

This Second Edition of *Fundamentals of Psychiatry* represents a radical revision of the First Edition published seven years ago. There are many tables, figures, and case histories added that contribute greatly to the book's clarity, presentation, and readability.

A feature unusual for most textbooks of psychiatry is a chapter on "The Analysis of Causation" that is helpful as a background to understanding the complexities of human behavior and the conflicting and contradictory literature on the etiology of psychiatric disorders. This is followed by excellent reviews of hereditary, other biological, psychological, and sociocultural, factors in the etiology of psychiatric disorders.

Dr. Gregory has called upon experts in certain fields for special topics. Brief descriptions of commonly used psychological tests are contained in a chapter by Philip A. Marks and John O. Kangas; a chapter on somatic treatments in psychiatry by Dr. B. C. Schiele includes an excellent section on drugs in current use; Dr. Charles A. Roberts contributed the chapter on preventive psychiatry; and Dr. Dean Coddington the chapter on disorders of childhood.

The theoretical orientation is "eclectic, holistic, and pragmatic." The book is intended for use by medical students and physicians and is recommended for its interesting and fresh approach that clearly reflect the author's thinking rather than just a systematic presentation of clinical syndromes.

NORMAN Q. BRILL, M.D.

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THE OSCILLOMETRIC VECTOCARDIOGRAM—Ralph M. Tاندowsky, M.D., F.A.C.P., F.A.C.C., Fellow, Council on Clinical Cardiology, American Heart Association; Associate Clinical Professor of Medicine, Loma Linda University, Loma Linda, Calif.; With the Mathematical and Electronic Participation of William L. Morris, Ph.D., Chief Project Engineer, North American Aviation, Inc. Charles C Thomas, Publisher, 301 East Lawrence Avenue, Springfield, Ill., 1968. 339 pages, \$30.00.

To a rapidly expanding bibliography in vectocardiography this book is a useful addition. Its encyclopedic 339 pages are replete with actual VCG reproductions which tend to justify its rather expensive price.

The author is to be congratulated for presenting his experiences and concepts not in terms of an experimental or exotic lead system used by a few, but as related to the ubiquitous Frank System which, despite its theoretic faults, is certainly the most widely employed by those likely to be interested in this book. Similar laudable pragmatism is seen in the description of the Hart oscilloscope, the instrumentation with which many readers will be most familiar.

The first third of the book is devoted to the history of

vectocardiography, anatomic and physiologic review of cardiac function, and a detailed mathematic justification of technique which many beginners might feel is too explicit.

After a chapter on the normal vectocardiogram, there follow in order chapters on ventricular hypertrophy, heart block (including peri-infarction block and Wolff-Parkinson-White syndrome), chronic coronary disease including specific types of myocardial infarction, pericarditis, congenital heart disease and pulmonary heart disease. Of particular value to the practicing vectocardiographer are subsections on pectus excavatum, on conditions often confused with myocardial infarction, and on the vectocardiogram in and after exercise. The book concludes with an unknown practice review.

Although comprehensive the style and format of this book suggest the author intends it as a primer of vectocardiography. If this is so, certain editorial changes could render it more effective as an instructional tool. In an area where visual conception is all important, the written word *must* be visually associated with appropriate illustration. Unfortunately the publisher has seen fit to separate widely text, illustration and legend so that the reader must constantly flip from section to section on the same subject. Certain ambiguity in the text could also be eliminated by correcting some confusing typographical errors and by some editorial tightening of expression.

In all, there is a wealth of material present to the cardiologist willing to extract it.

ARTHUR D. SILK, M.D.

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CURRENT PSYCHIATRIC THERAPIES, Vol. 8—1968—Edited by Jules H. Masserman, M.D., Professor and Co-chairman of Psychiatry, Northwestern University, Chicago, Illinois. Grune and Stratton, Inc., 381 Park Avenue South, New York, N. Y. (10016), 1968. 258 pages, \$13.75.

Current Psychiatric Therapies consists of 33 articles by different authors on many subjects that vary from the use of dreams in promoting communication with parents in child psychiatry to a description of the organization and character of Soviet Psychiatry.

Beginning with an excellent introduction by Dr. Lawrence C. Kolb on the subject of psychiatric consultation and the infrequency with which it occurs between psychiatrists despite the frequency with which it is indicated, there are presentations on the occurrence of a smaller amount of social bias in the treatment of children, as compared with adults; on variations in therapeutic approaches such as one patient alternately seeing two therapists (a male and a female) concomitantly or two related patients seeing one therapist concomitantly but not together; on existential techniques, management of suicidal patients and on the treatment of dental disorders of psychogenic origin (that is primarily a condensed psychoanalytic explanation of an aspect of the problem).

There are articles on the treatment of the suicidal patient, of obesity, frigidity, alcoholism, as well as on the use of LSD in psychiatric therapy, the treatment of untoward LSD reactions, and lithium carbonate in manic-depressive states.

Developments in family psychotherapy are reviewed by Dr. Nathan Ackerman, a recognized pioneer in the field. Also included are contributions on family therapy of alcoholism and multiple family therapy.

There are articles on group therapy for married couples, for sex offenders, for the socially disadvantaged, marathon group therapy, making moving pictures as a form of group therapy and on group therapy training for psy-

chiatric residents and psychoanalytic therapy of aggression in groups.

Reports are also included on the prevention of hospitalization for the geriatric mentally ill, on gradients of hospitalization, organization and techniques of public school consultation, education for practice in the therapeutic community, and the role of the liaison psychiatrist.

The book is not intended to be a source document for the physician who is interested in learning the basic facts and techniques of psychiatric treatment but rather for those who wish to keep abreast of new approaches to, and experimental methods of, treatment of the mentally and emotionally ill.

NORMAN Q. BRILL, M.D.

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EUGENE WOLFF'S ANATOMY OF THE EYE AND ORBIT—Including the Central Connections, Development, and Comparative Anatomy of the Visual Apparatus—Sixth Edition—Revised by R. J. Last, M.B., B.S. (Adelaide), F.R.C.S. (Eng.), Professor of Applied Anatomy and Warden, Royal College of Surgeons of England. W. B. Saunders Company, 600 West Washington Square, Philadelphia, Pa. (19105), 1968. 529 pages with 465 illustrations, including 56 in color, \$19.00.

Mr. Last has brought this well-known textbook up to date. He has included in detail the latest work on electron microscopy including the scanning electron microscope. In spite of countless alterations and additions, the original pattern and character of Wolff's own work has been retained. This book is a must for every reference library.

R. M. SINSKEY, M.D.

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NEPHROLOGY—Volumes I and II—Jean Hamburger, G. Richet, J. Crosnier, J. L. Funck-Brentano, B. Antoine, H. Ducrot, J. P. Mery and H. De Montera. With the collaboration of P. Royer in the chapters on pediatrics. Translated by Anthony Walsb, F.R.C.S.I., Urologist, Jervis Street Hospital, Dublin. W. B. Saunders Company, West Washington Square, Philadelphia, Pa. (19105), 1968. Volume I, pp. 1 through 709; Volume II, pp. 710 through 1312. Price: \$50.00 the set.

The two volume set on Nephrology by Hamburger and eight other authors (translated from the French edition) is extremely well written and very lucid. The authors have devoted a large portion of the volumes to renal physiology, symptomatology of renal disease, and renal function tests. These are very basic to the understanding of clinical nephrology; and, therefore, I feel that it is extremely worthwhile for the parts on the introduction to clinical nephrology to be as inclusive as they are.

The next section deals with some of the major problem areas in renal disease such as the nephrotic syndrome, renal failure, and hypertension of renal origin, etc. Considerable effort has been devoted to a discussion of the basic underlying pathophysiology as it relates to each of these conditions. This provides an excellent background to understand the basic defect and rationale of treatment.

Following this portion, the book is divided into large major classifications with subclassifications to deal with specific disease entities or specific problems which primarily affect the kidney. Each of these subheadings are discussed as specific entities, some in considerable depth and others quite superficially. Many of the subheadings treated in this book have not been covered in any of the other popular textbooks of nephrology. They are an excellent source of reference material for specific patient problems. In these sections, also, the authors devote considerable space to pathologic physiology judiciously. This helps to make the textbook a great deal more interesting and understandable.